ent denominations who attract the mul- prospectus expresses regret that withstanding any imperfection in their telligence, and no medium for commanners. One loves to see them and municating the productions of pious hear them. They present live subjects, minds to the public." This want the and treat them familiarly and practical- editor proposes to supply in the little ly, yet with an originality of thought journal then launched on the sea of popdefects. Success, like conversion, hides a multitude of sins, in a way of its own.

Mr. A. is a preacher in middle life, and of considerable distinction. From the general appearance of the man, and once hearing him, we judge that he is not disposed to be severe on worldly amusements, and would be more disturbed by earnest and devout piety among his people than by free and easy sociability. His movements in the pulpit seemed to indicate that he intended to do a pleasant thing and please the people, and so he did. Though he used brief notes, they did not embarrass him. He took a wide range, and developed many appropriate thoughts and expressions. But his attitudes were remarkable : not awkward, indeed, but unmeaning and unimpressive. His clean, white handkerchief played a prominent part. Being drawn from his pocket and unfolded before the audience at an early period in the discourse, it was first placed under the Bible, but was soon withdrawn, and passed over the speakers mouth and nose, which were in perfect order without it, and then depositet elsewhere. Nearly every new proposition was heralded by some similar display of this useful article of outfit.

The intervals were filled up with various manipulations of the fingers, indicating nothing connected with the subject, such as adjusting the speaker's hair, feeling of his forehead or cheek, or, what seemed particularly ridiculous, pressing his nasal organ on one side or the other with the fore finger in imitation of naughty boys on the street when they wish to express triumph or contempt. While we enjoyed the sermon, we could but wonder that some of the preacher's admirers had not corrected these little damaging habits by their kind suggestions. We next listened to a gentleman of another persuasion, whose thoughts were thoroughly evangelical, and whose language was superlatively beautiful. His gestures, too, were admirable, not only tallying with his thoughts, but often expressing them more forcibly than did his well-chosen words, which were sometimes so uttered as not to be distinctly heard. Yet that grand discourse was wonderfully damaged by frequent nasal explosions which range through the house like a trumpet, showing by its clearness that that effort was a mere habit-and a very indelicate one -the condition of things in the speaker's breathing arrangements requiring nothing of the sort. How a gentleman of such high culture could fall into so disagreeable a practice is unaccountable. Could he see it as others do, he certainly would abandon it at once and forever. Let his friends advise him.

The use of a handkerchief as a spit toon on a sick-bed is sometimes very convenient, and even necessary; but such use of it in the pulpit is in bad taste, to say the least. But where, owing to the fastidiousness or neglect of trustees, a minister is forced to this or to soil a carpet, it may be a question which is the least objectionable? We are satisfied, however, that if the handkerchief cannot be brought into subjection to good taste in the pulpit it had better be left at home. The manners of the pulpit should be in harmony with the purity of its subject .- N. Y. Christian Advocate.

THE BIBLE QUESTION IN NEW YORK. -The question concerning the reading of the Bible at the opening of the public schools of Long Island City, New York, which has created so much excitement at various times for a year or more, was laid before the State Superintendent of education, Mr. Weaver, who decided against the right of the school authorities to enforce the reading of scrip- ton in 1799, to consult about forming tures, or the attendance upon it. He the Massachusetts Missionary Society, states the matter thus:

to enforce the attendance of pupils in | bly, talked and prayed about it in their the public schools upon religious exer- meetings, which resulted in the formacises therein, has been frequently pass- tion of these auxiliary societies throughed upon in this department by my predecessors in office and by myself, and it has uniformily been held that no such right legally existed. The object of the common school system of this state is to afford means of secular instruction to all children residing therein. For their religious training the state does not provide, and with it does not interfere. No distinction is to be made between christians, whether Protestants or Romanists, and the conscience of none can be legally violated. There is no authority in the law to use as a matter of right any portion of the regular school hours in conducting any religious exercises at which the attendance of scholars is compulsory. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent the reading of the scripture or the performance of other religious exercises by the teacher in the presence of such of the scholars as may attend voluntarily or by the direction of their parents or guardians, if it be of the school.

THE OLDEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER. There has been laid on our table a bound copy of the first volume of "The Religious Remembrancer," a small quarto four-paged weekly paper, published by J. W. Scott, at No. 147 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The first number ing to distinguished clergymen of differ- was issued September 4, 1813. Its titude. It may be said of them that paper is published in this city, devoted they are men of power, and succeed in to religion; no record of providential doing about what they undertake, not- occurrences; no journal of religious in-

> that carries conviction ular favor, and which continued for least a year, as the dingy and time-worn volume before us testifies. The "Christian Observer" states the

interesting fact that this paper was started in Philadelphia under the editorial management of Rev. Mr. Scott, by the excellent and revered Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, to whom the idea was suggested by Rev. Dr. J. H. Rice, who published "The Religious Monitor," at Richmond, Va" in 1815. The Chilicothe Recorder was published in 1814. and the Boston Recorder, in 1816.

RELIGION OF CHILDHOOD .- The false

application of tests has led many to

verlook real piety in little children. would say to all who are brought into relation to children, do not expect too much from them. If you see them trying to repress an evil temper, and mourning over a departure from the truth, if the sight of vice is repulsive to them, and the sight of suffering touches the chords of sympathy, if they love to hear the story of the cross, and find delight in prayer, be satisfied for the present. Their frail natures, under ordinary circumstances, are capable of little more. Theirs can be but the twilight of experience, at best; you must not anticipate the light of the noonday sun. The faintest germs of the new life can never perish. They may be cramped and overlaid by the rubbish of worldiness, but the dew of God's grace shall water them, the quickening beams of his Spirit shall shine upon them; and by-andby, the full-blown flower of Christian character shall appear: for "those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God. Train up a child in the way he should go," is the injunction God lavs on us. t is the principle on which He himself s acting with his church. He is training up his children here This is the true character of his dealings with them. The education of his saints is the object he has in view. It is training for the

HE FELL ASLEEP .- All things are ours, when you are Christ's, and death among them. This dreaded name is an article in the inventory of a Christian's possessions. When death becomes the property of a disciple, it is baptized and gets a new name. It has mamy different Christian names. For Paul, it was a departing to be with Christ; for Stephen, it was to fall asleep.

singdom-it is education for eternity.

It is remarkable, that of all Christian names of death, this one should be employed in the account of Stephen's martyrdom. Death in such a tumult called a sleep! Yes; and there is a design in the choice of the name. God sits king on the floods. Jesus stands up and speaks to the sea; and at his word there is a great calm.

THE HOME ALTAR.—Is not family worship, even in professidly Christian nomes, far from being the rule? And where the habit does not prevail how much need there is for an increased reality in the services in which the family unitedly honor God. Brief, earnest, heartfelt prayer; joyous psalmody, and a portion of God's Word, read night and morning in every home-what an increase of godliness should we soon witness in our land. Surely if there be a scene on earth on which the eye of our Heavenly Father rests with delight, it must be the gathered household thus setting up the family altar. The godliness of the home thus evidenced must indeed be an element in the gratitude of a nation most acceptable to Him who "setteth the solitary in families."

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD .- When Rev. Drs. Spring, Emmons, and others of the fathers in the ministry, met in Bosone of them proposed a Cent Society. "The claim by trustees of the right | The ladies entertained the idea favoraout the state, the members agreeing give one cent a week.

> A new evidence of the decay of Hindooism is afforded by the appearance if she cannot see you. of a new sect, a sort of Hindoo Protestantism. It maintains the worship of one Almighty God, forbids the killing of animals, and all violation of the laws and binds all its members to total abstinence. It appears to have sprung up spontaneously, at least not to be any direct and immediate result of missionary

Marinus Lord, who recently died in Hartford, bequeathed an estate valued at \$50,000, after the death of his wife to the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the Home Missionary Society, and Sunday-school Union.

creature of eternal responsibilities. of eggs.

Afgricultural Department

I. D. R. COLLINS. Editor. WHEN SHOULD GRAIN BE CUT.

Older countries than ours, have given this question much attention, and public opinion there has settled down upo the fact that it should be some days before the grain is ripe.

It is not singular that such sho the case. There is a period when the grain of the wheat plant will yield the most flour. Cut earlier or later than this period, and it will yield less flour, and of a poorer quality. Those persons who make sugar from

the beet, have learned that if the root is harvested before it has thoroughly reached maturity, it does not yield a fair proportion of saccharine juices. A peach must ripen perfectly on the tree, in order to be excellent. No sys-

tem of culture, no art of man, or magic of manures, can make it a perfect one unless it does so ripen.

On the contrary, most pears are ruined if allowed to ripen on the tree. There may be other illustrations show that it is not a singular thing that wheat, rye, barley and oats, should be harvested a few days before the kernels of grain are thoroughly ripened. We have tested it sufficiently to thoroughly believe that such is the case. practice is, to cut the grain as soon as the earliest part of the crop has

passed from the milky into the doughy state. By placing a kernel of the grain between the thumb nails and jamming it down, the true time of cutting can at once be ascertained. If the milk flows freeley, it is too early: but if the kernel mashes down into a doughy consistency, showing a particle of milk, then is just the time.

Another very valuable point in cut ting at this moment is, that the straw is much more valuable than when left standing longer. There is no necessity to let it lay to cure, but it should be at once tied up, and the bundles set in stooks. If the stooks are then covered with caps, grain and straw will come to

Those who have abundant experience in the matter, state that the advantages of this mode of harvesting are, the grain is heavier, sweeter, and whiter; there is no shattered grain, and the straw is so much better that this alone would make it advisable to cut early

The most careful attention has been given to this subject in England. There indeed, they can afford expensive experiments. On some estates, where the proprietor has an annual income of some \$100,000, and has a desire to be useful to the world, such experiments have been made as to settle many questions in regard to the cultivation of crops. This question of the best time of harvesting grains, was one of them.

In the second volume of British Husbandry, it is said, - "Taking all things into consideration, it seems to be the most prudent plan to have the grain cut before it is fully ripe; but in this a medium course should be adopted: for although grain, if allowed to become too ripe, assumes a dull, husky hue in the sample, yet if not ripened enough it shrivels in the drying."

Another authority states that "grain reaped eight days before ripening has the berries larger, fuller, and finer."

An experienced Pennsylvania farmer states that he always cuts his oats while the straw is green. He learned this by accident. His hay crop was short and he cut his oats before ripening, but left a strip for ripening for seed. Upon threshing he was surprised to find the early cut yielding as much and as plump grain as that which stood until - it was ripe, while the straw was incomparably better.

Let us test for ourselves during the coming harvest.

It might be interesting to some to state reasons why the grain is better, cut early. They are exceedingly interesting, but may come more properly at another time perhaps, when farm duties are less pressing .- Ex.

BEST CONSTRUCTION OF STANCHIONS. -The latest improvement upon stanchions with the dairymen in this section. is to build them thus: Make the stanchions each side of the neck six inches wide: frame in a board between the stanchions about three-fourths of an inch forward of the stanchions, wide enough to fill the space except four inches .leave a space of two inches between the board and stanchions; the movable the two inches space between the stanchher head in-also that the cow behind you, when milking, will sometimes kick

MILK FOR HENS .- A gentleman who has tried it says he succeeds in getting more eggs from his hens than his neighbors, and particularly in cold weather, and this, too, without any very good or warm accommodations. He does it by giving his fowls an ample allowance of skimmed milk. His fowls, which were hatched the last of May, "commenced DEVISING LIBERAL THINGS .- Mr. laying in October and have been at it had become infested with worms around ever since, to the astonishment, if not the root, and the bark was loosened all the envy, of his neighbors. He gives no around for a foot or fifteen inches up the scraps, no meat, but plenty of grain, trunk. I piled earth up around the tree ground and unground, plenty of oyster for four or five inches above the infected shells pounded, and a pailful of skim- parts (after cleaning the insects off efmed milk every day." Farmers can ea- fectually.) as soon as the ground was To live in this world of opportunities, not forget to give them, in addition, all mice girdled some very fine young apple done before the hour fixed for the open- given but once, and to neglect them, is the grain they will eat, we doubt not trees-treated them the same way, and

THE BEST WAY TO GRIND

There is a right way and a best way

to grind and to whet both grass and

wrong way and a bad way to sharpen

them The correct way is, for example

to take the heel of the sevthe in the

right hand, while the left hand takes

cradle scythes; and there is both

hold of the back of the tool, one foot or more from the point holding the cutting edge towards the operator. Now, lay the under side of the scythe on the pe riphery of the grind stone, not squarely across the stone, but at an angle of fortyfive degrees with the cutting edge. this angle be maintained as the edge is ground from heel to point. Let the scythe be firmly held, without the least rocking motion : and continue to move the scythe from the heel towards the point diagonally across the stone until the under side is ground uniformly and true. Always let the stone revolve toward the edge, as a person can grind any tool with more accuracy when the stone runs toward the edge than when it revolves in the opposite direction. When about to grind the upper side of the cutting edge, let the operator take the heel in the left hand, while the back of the scythe is grasped with the right hand, keeping the edge toward him, and holding the blade at an angle of about forty-five degrees across the stone. The aim should be to hold sevthe at such an angle that all the scratches made by the stone on both sides of the scythe will all end in a minute serrature, or teeth at the cutting edge, standing like the teeth of a sickle at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the line of the edge. When a seythe is ground thus, and the edge is whetted in the usual manner, while the tool is resting on the small end of the snath, the scythe can be kept sharp for a long time, and with much less whetting than if the edge were ground without any regard to the angle at which it was held across the stone. If the pe riphery of a grindstone does not revolve as true as the revolution of a millstone, it will be impossible to grind a scythe tolerably well on it. More mechanical skill is requisite to put a scythe in easier to grind a scythe wrongly and badly than to do it as directed. It is wrong to let the grindstone revolve from the cutting edge, as the grit will not remove the steel so completely from the very edge as it will when the stone runs toward the edge. There is great danger, also, of grinding the basil of the scythe too thin; and one is far more liable to grind thin when the stone revolves away from the edge than when it is turned toward it. Untold numbers of scythes are spoiled by simply grinding the basil so thin that it is impossible to produce a cutting edge that will endure the wear and tear incident to mowing or cradling a distance of a hundred yards. When a scythe is held so loosely on a wabbling and bobling stone that the grinding is all done, for an instant, at the very edge, then on the back of the tool, and then on the rear portion of the

LEACHED WOOD ASHES .- "My opinion of soapers' ashes," says an English farmer, "is confined to the application of it as a top-dressing on pasture land. About twelve years ago, I agreed with a soap boiler for 1500 tons of soapers'

basil, mowing and cradling will be la-

borious, fatigueing and back-aching

I used to apply about twenty wagon loads per acre, and a single bushing would let the whole in. I was laughed at and abused for my folly; the wise ones alleging that my land would be burned up for years, and totally ruined all which I disregarded, and applied my soapers' ashes every day in the year, reeking from the vat, without any mixture whatever. I tried six acres mixed up with earth ; but I found it only doing things by halves. My land never burned; but from the time of the application became a dark green color, bordering upon black, and has given me more, but never less than two tons per acre ever

AN EXCELLENT VARNISH FOR HAR-NESS.—Procure a half-pound or a pound of gum-shellac, according to the quantity desired; break the scales fine, and put them in a jug or bottle; add good alcohol sufficient to cover the gum : cork tightly, and place where it will be kept warm. In about two days, if shaken stanchion will fall behind the board and frequently, the gum will be dissolved leave room for the cow to put in her and ready for use. If the liquid aphead. When the movable stanchion is pears as thick as thin molasses, add closed the whole space is closed except more alcohol. To one quart of varnish add one ounce of good lamp-black and ions and fixed board, which space is nec- an ounce of gum camphor. Such varessary to make room for the cow to put | nish will not render leather hard; but will keep the harness from becoming soaked with water, and the surface clean and neat for a long time. A coat of it will effectually prevent the oil in the leather from soiling one's hands. Noth ing is better to render a farmer's boots water-proof than an occasional coat of this leather varnish .- Home Journal

PRESERVING GIRDLED FRUIT TREES. -I have had some experience in this direction. Some six or eight years ago I had a very fine heart cherry tree that sily try the milk feed, and if they will thawed in the spring; and since then the ing of the school, or after the dismissal the most fearful fate that can befall a but that they will have a large increase it did finely. Could not see that it stopped the growth in the least.

CURIOSITIES OF ANIMAL LIFE. - There can be no doubt that dogs feel shame as distinct from fear, and something very bitterly, with a handkerchief to her eyes. like modesty when begging too often for Going up to her, he said, food. A great dog scorns the snarling

"No sir," she sobbed.

of a little dog, and this may be called

specially in the barbarous state, is pres-

ent in monkeys. A certain bull-terrier

of our acquaintance, when he wishes to

get out of the room, jumps at the han-

lle of the door, and grasps it with his

paws, although he cannot himself turn

the handle. Parrots also reproduce with

wonderful fidelity the tones of voice of

different speakers, and puppies reared

by cats have been known to lick their

feet and wash their faces after the same

manner as their foster mothers. Atten-

tion and memory also are present in the

lower animals, and it is impossible to

deny that the dreams of dogs and horses

show the presence of imagination, or

that a certain sort of reason is also

present. Animals also profit by expe-

rience as any man realizes who sets traps.

The young are much more easily caught

than the old, and the adults gain cau-

tion by seeing the fate of those which

are caught. Tools also are used by some

of the higher apes. The chimpanzee

uses a stone to crack a nut resembling

walnut, and the Abyssinian baboons

fight troops of other species, and roll

down stones in the attack before they

finally close in a hand to hand encounter.

The idea of property is common also

to every dog with a bone, to all birds

with their nests, and notably in the case

of rooks. Nor can a certain kind of

language be denied to brutes. The dog

communicates his feelings by barks of

different tones, which undoubtedly raise

in his fellow dogs ideas similar to those

passing in his own mind .- Edinburgh

As a gentleman from New York was

taking a glass of wine at the St. Louis.

corner of Freeman and Hopkins street,

Cincinnati, about three weeks ago. he

observed at another table, seated with

uneasy and anxious, as if there might

have been a Franco-Prussian disturb-

ance between his beer and himself .-

"Dat ish goot," said the Dutchman,

as the anxiety disappeared from his

several others, a German,

magnanimity. All animals feel wonder. "I saw you weeping." and many exhibit curiosity, the latter quality affording opportunity for hunters n many parts of the world, to decoy the his Country ?" game into their power. The faculty of

mitation, so strongly developed in man, it. The tomb is over yonder. This is



ntroduced for the RELIEF and CURE of all LUNG COMPLAINTS. This well-known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years, and when resorted to in season, om fails to effect a speedy cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

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Remember that the genuine Wistar's Bulsas has on the outside verapper the signature of "I. BUTTS," and the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON." All others are base imitations. Examne the wrapper carefully before purchasing. One Dollar a Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. PREPARED BY SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,

And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Presently in ran a little girl, her face radiant with smiles exclaiming: "Oh, father! we've got a little baby

countenance. "Fill up der glasses." at the lowest possible price. Not many minutes elapsed before in rushed the little girl again with the announcement-"Oh, father, we've got

two little boys at home !" The Dutchman looked a great deal astonished and not at all gratified at this redundancy, but raising at length to the magnitude of the occasion, he said :

"Vell, den, dat ish also goot. Fill up der glasses." In a few minutes again appeared the radient messenger, with the astounding

proclamation "Oh, father, we've got three little boys at home!"

This was too much even for Teutonic impressibilities. There was no more

"Vel, den," says he, I goes up dere and stops der whole tam bisness!"

A DEAD BEAT .- Look out for an imposter and dead beat. A Proctorsville correspondent describes him in the Rutland Herald of Tuesday. He is a short thick-set fellow and has a woman with him whom he calls his wife, and pretends to be an Indian doctor. At Proctorsville he called his name "Dr. J. C. Caswell." As usual he was patronized by the credulous and attempted to run away without paying his board, but was caught and paid up. This game he played successfully at Fairhaven before coming to Proctorsville, and on Saturday a person arrived at the Island House in this place answering the above description, and registering himself as "Dr. Dickinson." He was accompanied by his "wife." After running up a bill of a few dollars he left without paying the same, as was supposed for Walpole. He is no doubt a dead beat and rascal of the first water. Pass him along as rapidly as possible. - Bellows

Falls Times. A friend of Dean Swift's one day sent him a turbot as a present by a servant lad, who had frequently been on similar errands, but had never received anvthing from the Dean for his trouble .-Having gained admission, he opened the study door, and putting down the fish on the floor, cried out, rudely, "Master has sent you a turbot?"

"Young man," said the Dean, rising from his easy chair, "is that the way you deliver a message? Let me teach you better manners. Sit down in my chair, we will change places, and I will show you how to behave in future."

The boy sat down, and the Dean going out, came up to the door, and making a low bow, said: "Sir, master presents his kind conpliments, hopes you are well, and requests your acceptance Barton, Vt., June 24, 1872. of a small present.

him my best thanks, and there's half a crown for yourself." The Dean thus caught in his own trap, laughed heartily, and gave the boy

"Does he?" replied the boy. "Return

a crown for his ready wit. A "medium" in London was caught up by spirits, carried half a mile, and taken through a wall into a dining-room.

happened. Neither can any one else. Think twice before you speak once.

An attendant at Mount Vernon not long ago observed a lady weeping most

"Are you in trouble, madam?"

"Oh," she replied, "how can one help weeping at the grave of the Father of

"Ah, indeed madam,,' said he, "that's



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gooseberries, improved currants, strawberries, &c. If not sold by private sale before the middle of August, it will be put up at auction, together with articles of furniture &c., as age and ill-health compels the present proprietor to sell. The above property is situated in Recognization Orleans Co. Vt. She says she can hardly credit what Brownington, Orleans Co., Vt. W. S. ADDISON. Brownington, July 1, 1872. Buy your Picture Frames of J. N. Webster and save twenty-five per cent.

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that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

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a Tonie, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

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Pure Spices of all kinds. Cream Tarter and Soda. In short he has au

**Endless Variety** 

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in his line, which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Price E. F. DUTTON. (Successor to Wm. Joslyn & Son.)

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR The Only Pain Remedy IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. no matter how violent or excruciating the pain RHECMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Ner-Neurales or prostrated with disease resided, Ner-RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
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CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM. The applications of the pain or difficulty exists will afford case and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS. and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radwny's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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FEVER AND AGUE cared for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Tvphoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (added by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT Every Day an Increase in Ficsh and Weight is Seen and Fels.

THE CREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Kidney & Bladder Complaints, Transp. and Womb diseases, Gauci, Diabetes, Droesey, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust demodes, or the water Is thick, cloudy, unless white substances like the white of marge, or threads like white substances like the white of marge, or threads like white substances like the white of marge, or thered is a morbid, dark, billions appearance, and white bous-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pair in the Small of the Buck and along the Louis, Price, \$1.00.

WORMS.—The origination and sure Remer's for Borns - Pin, Tone, etc.

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DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS. way's Pilis, for the cure of all adder, Nervous Disease Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Disease Headache, Constitution, Costiveness, Indigestion Dyspe sia, Billousness, Billous Fever, Inflammation the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal V cera, Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vege-

1872

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the sys-

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E.E. Rawson's Store BARTON

Call and see the stock of goods and get an Elgin alma-nae FREE, for 1872. A good assoriment of the best AMERICAN WATCHES. including the

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almost everything in the Fancy Goods Line that is usually found outside of the cities.

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Barton, Jan. 4, 1872.

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NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER

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Super - Phosphate.

A good stock of General Merchandise, Cloths, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries and- Furniture.

A Fine Japan Tea

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BARTON LANDING, FEB. 2, 1871. ETHAN ALLEN.

This Celebrated Horse will stand for the service of mares the present season at the stable of the subscriber near West Glover village, every day in each week. This horse and his stock are too well known in this County to need and "puffing," but far Docility, Strength, Speed any power of endurance, he is unsurpassed by any other horse in this County. CHARLES SISCO

Barton, Vt., June 3, 1872.